### Advertising Rates.

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### A Straight Democratic Opinion.

The Hon. WILLIAM W. EATON, one of the most distinguished of Connecticut Democrats, and, whether in Congress or out, s consistent preacher and practiser of the straightest Democratic creed, made this melancholy reply the other day when questioned as to the outlook for the Democracy in the next campaign:

"I don't like to talk about it. I am a Democrat, and I don't like to think about it."

But he can't help thinking about it, and what harm could there be in his talking? If dark days are again in store for the Democracy, can they be made brighter by shutting the eyes? Perhaps it was in kindness to Mr. CLEVELAND that Mr. EATON refused to speak about the prospects of his party. It is evident enough by his silence what his opinior is. If the Democracy is weaker than it was in 1884, there is no difficulty in knowing to whom the responsibility belongs. It can do no good to the party or to Mr. CLEVELAND to forbear to say the unpleasant truth.

In the interview from which we have quoted, Mr. EATON said with much earnestness that Mr. Allison could be elected if nominated by the Republicans. Elected, that is as against Mr Crever avn and there are other Republicans who would be as strong as Mr. Allison, who is at present chiefly interesting as a possible helr of Mr. BLAINE'S vote in the next Republican Convention.

Mr. Earon's opinion of the situation is evident in spite of his reticence, and far from encouraging. He might well have said much more than he did say, but even for saying what he did he will probably be denounced as an old Bourbon impracticable and a firm foe of the civil service sham. Well, he's a pretty straight and a pretty fine old Democrat.

#### What May Come of It.

The President has selected five very respectable citizens as Inter-State Commerce Commissioners. They are lawyers of ability and character, who ought to command the respect of the railroads, and, we doubt not they will intelligently and honestly interpret and enforce, so far as is possible, the extraordinary measure of paternal government which is given into their hands to administer.

Much has been said of this measure and of the injury it may work to various railroad interests. It has had a potent effect upon the temper of speculation, and it is probably fair to state that intelligent opinion has, so far, been about evenly divided in regard to it. Indeed, the present general impression of it is rather one of reassurance on the part of the public and subdued appre hension on the part of the railroads.

We do not believe that any permanent injury to the railroad interests of the country will ensue from it: in fact, after the first dia turbance is worked out and paid for, it will probably benefit them. But we foresee meanwhile a condition of confusion, delay, and harassing complications such as never before followed any piece of national legislation.

These five gentlemen of the President's choice take their seats in a few days with no adequate provision for the clerical administration of what is really a new department of the Government. We hazard little when we make the assertion that during April no department of the Government will have presented to it anything like the amount of documentary business that will be poured in upon the inter-Stat Commerce Commission.

We will go further and state that the Commission will not be able to hear onetenth of the memorials, claims, and appeals that will be personally presented by the representatives of the railroads during that month. And no measure of commercial legislation ever brought such numbers of persons to Washington as will crowd thither when the Commission has opened its sessions.

We do not exaggerate when we add that no matter how amicably the different railroad groups of the country may have agreed as to their own construction of the various clauses of the act affecting their business two-thirds of the railroads do not know where they really stand, or what compliance with the law entails. They are groping blindly and desperately in the dark, and they must continue to do so until the Commission makes a ruling in their cases. This is no more and no less than a strictly true statent of fact. And when we bear in mind and reflect that the five Commissioners cannot be expected to know more about the Inter-State Commerce act than other competent lawyers, and that the best lawyers in the country have wholly failed to agree what construction to put upon it, then It is evident that our prediction of the confusion and embarrassment that await the Commission and the business of the country is only too well founded.

Of all hap-hazard legislation that Washington has ever known, this paternal government Inter-State Commerce act now appears to us as perhaps the most thoughtless and mischievous that has ever been put forth. If the combined legislative force of the nation had done a thing as remote from reason and common sense as would be the rulings of an ape upon the Supreme bench, and if upon its consequences, which are supreme, the greatest interests of the country must hang in doubt, peril, and confusion, what should we expect as its first results?

In the mean time what is the business situation? The roads cannot transport the traffic which is now offered in feverish huste in order that the contracts which the 1st of April will end and abrogate, may be availed of to the utmost before that date. And after the 1st of April? Such is the uncertainty which prevails that there will naturally be in April a greater falling off in railroad earnings than ever in a single month during the last twenty years. How can it be otherwise when no merchant can make a contract of stability or secure a rate that will not either be too high or else liable to momentary

Enacted without necessity, the creation of double purposes, ambiguous in its nature, alming on one side to destroy and on the other to confirm monopolies, this law will now work out its own logical consequences. And in the process it will task all the wisdom and patience and industry of the Commissioners to save the business interests of the country from that confusion and distress which the act now seems to threaten. But we may hope that they will prove

themselves able to obviate the danger, and to practically annul all the mischief that in more foolish hands this law would produce

#### Peace Assured for 1887.

To a man of Emperor WILLIAM'S extreme old age, there must be something peculiarly grateful in his Chancellor's assurance that Europe will remain untroubled by wars for a year to come. If there is any statesman qualified to divine the intentions of foreign powers and forecast the drift of international relations, it is he who throughout the irritating course of events in Bulgaria managed to dissuade the Czar from a resort to military force, and who has now acquired the power to enforce pacific counsels by reknotting the threads of the triple alliance.

We have, indeed, as yet no trustworthy ac count of the new contract into which the Governments of Germany, Austria, and Italy have entered. But from the confidence with which BISMARCK looks forward to the maintenance of peace, we infer that the relations of the three States are more closely knit than they were under the original agreement which recently expired. It is under stood that by the former compact Italy was only bound to cooperate with Germany and Austria in case the two last-named powers should be simultaneously assailed by Russia and by France. Now we are told, though not, we repeat, or decisive authority, that King HUMBERT'S Ministers have piedged themselves to assist Germany in the event of a collision between that country and France, even if the Czar should hold himself aloof from the quarrel. They are also supposed to be under an analogous engagement to the HAPSBURG Kalser to support him, even although Germany and France should remain impassive, in the contingency of warfare with Russia on the Danube.

It is probably more than a mere coincidence that the triple alliance was not reestablished until the passage of the septennate convinced the world that Germany's military power was to be materially increased and placed on impregnable foundations for some years to come. A doubt whether, in case he were defeated at the ballot box, the combination of the three central powers could be renewed at all, or at all events renewed under the improved conditions accounted indispensable may have been at the root of the anxiety with which RISMARCK waited for the out come of the recent general election. It will also be observed that, although he knew himself some weeks ago to have gained a considerable majority in the Reichstag, he did not let himself express an absolute belie that the war cloud had been dispelled until the negotiations with Count Di ROBILANT had been satisfactorily concluded. His first public utterance since the triple alliance was rewelded, was the definite assertion made on Tuesday that there exists no longer any cause of disquie tude in the East or in the West and that peace will not be broken during the ninetyfirst year of Kaiser WILLIAM's life. Of al the interesting incidents of the imposing anniversary there was none more truly memorable than this declaration of the Chancellor. The mere dissemination of a prophecy of peace from BISMARCK must powerfully tend to its fulfilment.

### The Suspects.

Mr. Civil Service Commissioner EDGERTON, in speaking of reported evasions of the Civil Service law, calls the lists of persons who are supposed to have sneaked through the Chinese defences of his Commission lists of "suspects." The number of these suspects seems to be large, and apparently as much of the time of the Commission is to be taken up in putting out as in putting in. Indeed, the Commissioners are constantly investigating somebody or other charged with violating the Pendletonian decree. These investigations are usually star chamber proceedings, and it is not improbable that injustice is often done in them. It would be easy to say that the frequency

one might almost say the universalitywith which the United States Civil Service act and similar provisions for the regulation municipalities are violated, shows negligence or incompetency on the part of the civil serdee boards. The truth is, however, that with whatever intelligence or vigor the attempt to administer civil service examination laws is made, permanent success is impossible, be cause they are not based and grounded in any genuine American sentiment. Like prohibitory laws, they may be enforced more or less completely in communities where the popular feeling is in their favor, but not elsewhere. There is probably no American community in which the pigtail civil service scheme is really popular, but Massachusetts comes nearer being such a community than any other, and accordingly the Massachusetts civil service law works with rather less friction than similar laws in most other places. But to expect that in . Washington, under either a Republican or Democratic Administration, there could be a sus tained, hearty, thorough effort to carry out the Civil Service act and rules is to expect too much. Mr. CLEVELAND does all he can in that direction, but he cannot change Democratic human nature; and if Mr. DORMAN B. EATON were President, the road would be just as hard to travel. Commissioners may fume and fulminate and investigate, but they cannot struggle with the settled hostility or fatal indifference of the majority of Americans to pedagogue-made civil service rules. It is an additional reason for the repeal of the

PENDLETON law that it cannot be enforced. The real suspects, Mr. EDGERTON, are the Republicans who have sneaked into office under the regulations, the breaking of which now agitates your good old Hoosier soul, and who are permitted to hang on to office under a Democratic Administration. And there is another list of suspects, the civil service doctors, who are plotting to set up an official aristocracy in a democratic country These suspects, however, are more than sus pects. They are known to be gullty, and they are sure to be condemned.

Mayor Hewitt and the Rev. Dr. Crosby. The bill suggested by Mayor HEWITT, permitting the sale of beer and wine after 1 o'clock on Sunday, is opposed by the Rev. Dr. Crossy on the ground that "the opening of saloons to any extent on Sunday is

the destruction of the day of rest." But how is it now? Are not the saloons open under the existing law to a very large extent?

As a matter of fact, and as everybody in New York knows, Sunday closing is but a sham and pretence. The front doors of the saloons are locked and the shades drawn down, but the thirsty are admitted through side doors and supplied with the beverage they want. Spasmodic attempts are made to enforce the law, but they result only in temporary annoyance to the sellers, for soon again the Sunday business of the saloons goes on as before, the policeman outside not undertaking to expose the fraud. Meantime thousands of cases of violation of the Excise law remain untried in the Court of General

The enforcement of the law is shown by

experience to be pretty effectively impracticable. Public opinion is against it, and if the police should set themselves to work to absolutely close every saloon on Sunday, they would have no time for anything else on that day, and their efforts would not be supported by the conviction of the offenders. whose numbers would be so great that the

station houses could hardly contain them. These being the facts, what is the use of keeping up the sham? It cultivates a contempt for law, and encourages an hypocricy which is worse even than drunkenness. It also affords a temptation to extortion and petty persecution, for the law may be en-forced here and there, in individual cases, for the gratification of private pique or revenge. or as a method of compelling the payment of

money to secure future immunity.

We see, therefore, that the saloons are really open on Sunday to a great extent, and yet the day of rest is not destroyed. So far from that, the first day of the week is a very quiet day, and probably is quieter than it would be if the saloons of every kind were actually closed, for then people would lay in supplies of liquor on Saturday, with a not inlikely consequence of an increase in drunkenness and disorder.

As a sensible and practical temperance reformer and guardian of the day of rest, we have no hesitation in preferring Mayor HEWITT to the Rev. Dr. CROSBY.

Hurd, if Any One. The Hon. FRANK HURD is a bold and original genius, and fertile in bold and original suggestions. What could be abler and richer, for instance, than his suggestion that the Ohio Democrats, nominate for Governor some Buckeye Congressman who voted for Brother Morrison's unlucky little horizonta bill in the Forty-ninth Congress?

We like FRANK HURD, and would like to have the Ohio Democrats do anything in reason to oblige him. But is there not a slight appearance of undue firmness in his continual attempts to induce the Democracy to dash its head against a stone wall? The stone has bruised him, but apparently he has learned nothing from his encounter with it. Or is it because he regards Ohio as a sure Republican State that he wants the Ohio Democrats to see once and for all how small a vote they can cast?

Should they ever desire to make a horizontal reduction of their vote, however, it would be unkind and unjust to try the experiment with any other free trade candidate than Mr. HURD. He likes to be beaten and how beautifully he would be beaten as a candidate for Governor on a platform made by himself! And yet he is a good fellow Only he is too much excited about the tariff.

It is safe to bet that in the next House Mr. Good! Splendid! Nothing else that could be done in Congress would do so much to elevate SAMUEL J. RANDALL into a position of more commanding importance than he has ever occupied, as his exclusion from every committee of the House of Representatives,

There are plenty of statesmen who owe their greatness to the places they are put into, and o such it is a matter of great concern whether the Speaker appoints them upon this or that committee; but Mr. RANDALL is not one of

those fellows. He is already a great leader of the Democracy

and who can tell what the future has in store Col. DAN LAMONT, P. S., was an able reporter on special subjects, and he is now a pretty active politician, but when he says that President CLEVELAND takes enough exercise

by walking, he is mistaken. Walking doesn't help the mind. It provides no occasion for mental occupation sufficient to take the thoughts their habitual grooves, Mr. CLEVELAND's legs might carry his body from the White House to Red Top without making him stop thinking of his ordinary work. The proper system of exercise for a man in his situation s to distract his mind as well as to stimulate his muscles, and if he will buy a first-rate trotting horse or an ambling pad, he will find that the public will not have half their present rea son for discussing the condition of his health,

for then it would be above discussion. Col. LAMONT ought to get himself appointed Master of the Horse, and see that not a day passes without his hard-worked chief taking and distract his mental faculties.

The Hon, DANIEL DOUGHERTY has gained in professional glory through his defence of THOMAS CLEARY.

The Roslindale accident is likely to prove very expensive to the Boston and Providence Railroad Company. In New England, getting injured on railroads and collecting damage for it has become a profession, and a very lu crative one at that. It has developed one very curious form of obscure injury, known as 'railroad spine," the symptoms of which are loss of appetite, sleeplessness, shifting pains, and general derangement of the vital functions, resulting in partial or entire incapacity to fix the mind, or to follow one's accustome occupation. Recovery from such injuries in slow and uncertain, and, indeed, rarely eve takes place till after settlement has been made with the party responsible. It has been found. however, that a liberal payment, whether the result of a compromise or of a judgmen obtained in the courts, is frequently followed

by entire restoration of the patient. It is safe to say that the accident in question having killed 24 persons and injured 114, will cost for the killed not less than \$5,000 each, or say \$120,000, and for the injured all the way from one thousand to twenty thousand dollars each, according to the occupation of the injured and the extent of the injury. This at an average of \$5.000 each will amount to \$570. 000, or in all not less than \$690,000, exclusive of lawyers' fees, which may bring it up to \$750.

000, and possibly more.
Indeed, it is quite within the limits of possibility that, including the damage to its own property, the disaster will cost the company toward a million dollars, and all because the management did not know enough to employ a competent bridge engineer at \$3,000 a year.

Mr. W. H. H. MURBAY, formerly of the Park Street Church, Boston, and the Adirondacks, New York, is organizing an inland yacht club in Burlington, Vermont, and doubtles the project will be a success. Mr. MURRAY is a fine athletic figure, even handier is a fine atment ngure. The with a gan and rod than he used to be with a sermon. If he wants to start watting branch of a new and most exciting branch sport, he might form a freight-car club, the cars to be drawn by mad horses. He described in his book, published some seventeen or eighteen years ago, a little ride of this kind, and the sport must beat the runners off of tobog ganing, and even exceed the joy of standing under a big tree in a first-class thunder storn

In the Illustrated News of London, Mr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS HALA discusses the subject of kissing, and of course displays the erudition which is proper to so advanced an expert. He mentions kissing the bolt, a jocular tenure of the middle ages; the historic baiser Lamourette of the French revolution; the essay of Arch-bishop DELLA CAZA on kissing and long noses; the tender embrace bestowed by MARGARET of Scotland, wife of the Dauphin, afterward Louis XI., on the sleeping poet, ALAIN CHARTIER; the electric kiss. a drawing-room diversion where young lady stands on a stool with gla and is placed in communication with the con ductor of an electrifying machine, making it very startling to kiss her; and finally à la pincette and the baiser à la capucine, kissing games of the French. In fact,

the only great historical kiss which he seems to have overlooked, is the famous paroxysmal kiss on which the late Mr. BEECHER dwelt so emphatically in one of his letters.

TO THEIR AMERICAN FRIENDS. Cladstone and Parnell Reply to the New York Home Rule Meeting.

LONDON, March 23, 1887. Hon. Charles A. Dane, New York:

I am very sensible of the value of the sympathy which, from the first, we have received from, as I believe, the great majority of the American people in our attempt to secure just measures of good government for Ireland-a sympathy which I feel sure will continue to attend us until this just policy shall attain its

attend us until this ...

W. E. GLADSIV.

coming consummation. W. E. GLADSIV.

LONDON, March 23. On the part of my colleagues and also myself I thank your great meeting most heartily for Ireland. We value most highly these continued evidences of American friendliness. They are of the greatest advantage to our cause and will much encourage the Irish people in their time of approaching trouble and suffering. CHARLES S. PARNELL,

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

Judge Cooley to Be President-Col. Morri-

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The Star to-night says, on the authority of a prominent Demo-erat, that Judge Cooley is to be President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and that he will be nominated for head of the Commission by Mr. Morrison. "It is understood," says the Star, "that the selection of Judge Cooley for Chairman of the Commission will secord with the wishes of the President, and accord with the wisnes of the Fresident, and that, so far as the views of the Commissioners are known, they recognize the eminent qualifications of Judge Cooley for the position. He is an able lawyer and jurist, and has had practical experience in railroad matters."

Col. Morrison to-day expressed himself as personally gratified at his selection as an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, and said he would accept the office. He had no knowledge as to the other Commissioners accepting their appointments, but believed the President would not have appointed them without first knowing that they desired the office. He could not tell when the Commission would meet or how it would organize, for the reason that to the best of his knowledge there was no other member of the Commission in the city. He supposed, however, in view of the fact that the law would soon go into effect, that all the Commissioners would be here before the end of the week and make the necessary arrangements for ontering upon the discharge of their duties. Col. Morrison was unable to say whether the Commission meets with general approval. For himself, he did not know the other appointees, and was not prepared to say whether they would prove efficient or otherwise. that, so far as the views of the Commissioners

#### The Formation of the Cleveland Forces Anneunced by an Administration Organ. From the Albany Arque.

Since the adjournment of Congress a quiet novement has been inaugurated in Washington looking oward a thorough organization of the political forces within the Democratic party on the basis of the Presilent's policy of progressive administration and reform.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS.

A "Notoriously Corrupt" Candidate Cap tures Four 'Bus Loads of the Fair Voters
-The Canvass for Women Begins.

From the Kansas City Times.

From the Kennus City Times.

Four 'bus londs of ladies, all apparently coming from the eastern portion of the city, were driven up in front of the city Cierk's office at Topeka at different times to-day. They marched stra ght to City Cierk Tauber's office, where they were registered, and this means that they intend to vote at the coming city election. It took but a short time to learn that one John Carler, a wardipolitician, had engaged the bus, and it was he who was bearing all the expenses. Carter is working in the interest of Metsker for Nayor, and he is moving heaven and earith to secure as heavy a registration of female voters as he possibly can. Every one recognizes the fact that if it was a square issue among men. It close to the fact that if it was a square issue among men. It close to the fact that if it was a square issue among men. It close to the fact that if it was a square issue among men. It was not generally believed that any very great number of the laddes of Topeka intend to vote for Meisker for Mayor. At least the members of the Topeka Equal Suffrage Association do not intend to do so. At a meeting of the assaciation, which was held to day, it was decided not to vote for any candidate who, by the use of money or intoxicating liquor, sought his nomination or election. If this resolution is carried out Metsker will not receive one single vote of any Topeka lady. It is a notorious fact that he uses money whenever he goes into discountenance anything of the kind. By all means they should discourage Metsker and his methods, and the jadies of Topeka ver it to themselves to discountenance anything of the kind. By all means they should discourage Metsker and his methods, and they don't don't method to to the method of the single of the sind. By all means they should discourage Metsker and his methods

Minister Anderson Annoyed.

From the Chicago Neses. Madison, Wis., March 17.-A private letter received to-day from Prof. Anderson, Minister to Denmark, formerly a resident of this city, indignantly de-"The American papers are still busy, I see, abusing the American Minister at Copenhagen. Why they should single me out in this way I cannot understand. Who is the person who starts these absurd stories? I have the whole of the first floor and a part of the second -in all ten rooms-and I do not see how any one car charge me with living in two rooms on the fourth floor The papers also say I keep an old peasant woman to cook my food and mend my ragged clothes. The lady who was the teacher of King George of Greece. I dine out. It is, of course, difficult to inform the 60,000,000 people in America of these facts, and I suppose I will have to be patient. Truth will win in the end, and I

## Dress Suits Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you please state whether or not it is improper to call in the svening (after 6 o'clock) in a full dress suit. R. M. T. Washington, March 11.

There is this to be said about calling at 6 o'clock in full dress: The costume is allowable, but it rather indicat that you are on your way to a dinner which takes place it 7 or thereabouts, and that you take advantage of a few minutes of leisure. That is a sort of half-way con pliment, and is not to be recommended. One of the secrets of social success—and we do not say that it is unjustifiable—is to impress upon each person that she is in some way singled out as an object of admiration. These remarks are not intended to show the impropri ety of wearing a dress suit at d, so much as the o

### accepted hour for calls in Washington, these objection No. We Must Print the News.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow us to second the request of your New Jersey Unionist and say, "Oh! do give us a rest on Mrs. Cleveland." While we are ready to admit that Tux Sun is the brightest and nest readable paper published in the country, and "we most readable paper published in the country, and "wee can't get along without it," still, we should be so thankful if you would hold up on Mrs. Cleveland.
When you remember that every village in New England, with five thousand inhabitants, has a dozen young ladies her equal in every line of beauty and every womanly grave, and that the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cimeinant, and Loutsville have unany that far surpass her in everything, it does seem ridiculous that we should have to hear so much for a whole year, of this one very beautiful and accomplished young failes are not so hear cannong educated people—in fact, they are in the majority.

Assonia, March 22. Assosia, March 22.

## Have We No National Air!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The music of the "Star Spangled Banner" was adapted, with slight alterations, from a melody by Dr. Arne (1710-1778), who is known as the composer of "Rule, Britannia," "Where the Bee Sucks" (in Shakespeare Britannia." "Where the Bee Sucks" in Shakespears's "Tempest", and of "Artastraxes" and several other operas long since forgotten. "Yankee Boodle" is also an English song, dating back to the days of Charles II., when it was known as "Lucy Lockett." "The Red. White, and Bine" is suns all over England, and is prohably also of Eritish origin. With "Home Sweet Home." by Sir Heary Bishop, and "America." by Dr. which is distinctly a American't Respectfully. G. Naw Yous, March 23.

#### Schnefer's New Jacket. From the Chicago Herald.

Jake Schaefer is going to wear a new-fangled jacket in his games with George Slosson at Central Music Hall next month. The garment, which is a pecu Louis. The shoulders are not padded, and the sleever while not hagry, give the wearer plenty of room for arm work. The rest of the cont fits anugly, and looks like piece of doeskin. Schnefer says that he is going to wea a similar garment in all his coming matches and prac-

# For English read THE SUN.

The very entertaining article entitled "Fashionable Athletics for Women," signed "L. E. M.," in the April number of the *Domestic Monthly*, was taken with-out alteration, leave, or credit from Tue Suz. THE SUN stands at the head of American the newspapers of the earth. Could we say more!

MRS. NAGEL-VEERHOFF'S DOWRY. the Sues for \$3,000 from an Estate of which

She to a Residuary Legatee. When in 1873 Miss Mary Nagel was about to marry Mr. Veerhoffshe wrote of her engagement to her wealthy aunt, Mrs. Ida Sofia Pieser then living in Paris, and Mrs. Pieser sent he congratulations in a letter in which she said:

I am very glad, my dear Mary, that at last you are going to be married. You do quite right. It is very hard for a woman to live alone in the world without a man to cheer and console her " " My dearniece, I am going to make you a wedding present of \$1,000 out of my rents. These are hard times, but I am a woman of my word and will never break a promise I have made.

Miss Mary was duly married, and Mrs. Piese sent \$200 to her as a wedding gift. Then her venerable aunt concluded that the advice she

venerable aunt concluded that the advice she had given to her niece applied just as well to herself, and she, too, married. She died about 4100,000 and a will by the terms of which half of her property is left to her surviving husband, Mr. Zeising, and the baiance to her sister, Mrs. Nagel, for life, to be divided among her five children at her death.

Mary Nagel-Veerhoff, as one of the five children, will receive about \$10,000 eventually. But meantime she wants the baiance of the \$3.000 which her aunt promised as her marriage portion, and so she has sued to recover the amount, with interest. Ferdinand Kinzman, acting as referee, found that Mrs. Veerhoff, was entitled to \$3.500. Lawyer Charles Wehle, for Mrs. Veerhoff, moved before Judge Patterson in the Suprome Court yesterday that the report be confirmed. Ex-Gov. Solomon opposed the motion on behalf of the other heirs, on the ground that Mrs. Pleser's nromise of \$3.000 was given without consideration, and was void, and further, that she had a right to retract the promise at her second marriage. retract the promise at her second marriage. He denied that Mrs. Please's gift was a consid-eration in Miss Nagel's marriage. Judge Patterson reserved his decision.

THE HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE.

Commissioner Turbox Makes Another Serione Charge Against the Company Boston, March 23.-Insurance Commis

sioner Tarbox issued the following from his office to-day;

For the reasons set forth in a public notice dated Aug 3, 1884. I revoked the authority of the Homosopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to trans-act business in Massachusetts. Though not insolvent in ontemplation of law, the impairment of its capital was so great as, together with other circumstances, to create distrust of its sound condition. The conduct of the com-pany since justifies the action taken. It had been accusred to collect the premiums of its policy holders in fassachusetts by its local agents. Relying on this cur tom, the policy holders, as usual, awaited the call of the agent, who never came. When made aware of the altunation of matters the policy holders remitted their premiums to the company's home office, only to have their remittances returned, with the information that the policy had been forfeited for non-payment of premium on the date it fed idno. Some of these cases brought to my notice was of peculiar hardship, as the parties acted the company and the payment, when tendered to the company and the company its collections.

This incident exposes the character of the company and illustrates the use of non-forfeiture laws to protect policy holders from such injustice by corporations that regard not equity. This company, under an honorable administration of its affairs and looking to honestly discharging its obligations, should be able to render full justice to its policy holders. That is to say, it has sufficient funds to reinsure all its risks or to pay to every one of its policy holders. That is to say, it has sufficient funds to reinsure all its risks or to pay to every one of its policy holders the full net value of his policy in cost, and probably might even carry on its contracts to consummation. But that it doesn't intend to do so, or in good faith attempt to do so, except under legal compulsion, is apparent. The company, I judge from the evidences as to save its stockholders by mich extender as to save its stockholders by the companies of the policy holders. It method is to disparage its financial ability and persuade its policy holders. It may forgether with the forfeitures it inequitably enforces, escape from the wreck with its capital and booty besides, unless the simplicity and fears of its policy holders. It may, forether with the forfeitures it inequitably enforces, escape from the wreck with its capital and booty besides, unless the law shall interpose to forbid the wrong and compelituation.

justice.

The nest value of the policies or accrued liability of the Theorem by the Massachusetts measure or valuation on Dec. 31, 1883, was \$\frac{9}{2}\$T.855. Its assets on that date above other liabilities, as found by the New York department examination, were of the value of \$\frac{9}{2}\$S1. 666.28. If the company falls to mest its obligations by the completion of its contracts or the payment to its policy holders of the full accrued value of their policies, the reason and the blame of it will be a proper subject of inquiry, and life insurance must bear another scandal.

Jersey's Legislature to Adjourn April 7. TRENTON, March 23.-Gov. Green sent in the county, in place of Judge Westcott, whose nomination for another term was rejected last week by the Senate. Of late years it has been the custom for the Governor when a nomination was rejected to fall to send in another name, and after the adjournment of the Senate to appoint the rejected man to full the wacancy.

A resolution fixing April 7 as the day of final ajournment passed both floures to day. The Senate passed the Fish Election Reform bill. This changes the hour of closing the polls from 7 o'clock to 5 o'clock, and makes other radical alterations in the direction of making the law conform to the New York Election law. The intention is to decrease the opportunity for corruption and fraud at the polls. The bill has still to pass the Assembly. The Assembly passed by a vote of 50 to 0 a bill giving women the right of suffrage in school elections.

A law to compel the passage of a sort of civil service examination by persons applying for a marriage license was going through the Senate with bells on, when Senator Herring vigorously protested, on the ground that it would cut off a revenue of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 annually now received by New Jersey clergymen for uniting Pennsylvania couples. Out of tenderness for the dominies, the Senate suspended operations on the bill until heat week.

The Governor has signed the resolution submitting to ounty, in place of Judge Westcott, whose nomination

The Governor has signed the resolution submitting to two arbitrators the task of settling the disputed tax two arbitrators the task of settling the Morris and . Mex Steel for the New Cruisers and Gun Boats WASHINGTON, March 23.-In order to correct relative to the acceptance or rejection of steel furnished by the manufacturers and intended for use in the cor truction of the new cruisers, the Charleston and Balti nore and gunboats No. 1 and No. 2, it is officially stated at the Navy Department that up to the present time n difficulty worthy of remark has occurred, and that or

difficulty worthy of remark has occurred, and that, on the contrary, steel of the best quality and fully up to the Government requirements has been manufactured by the Pennsylvania Steel Works and by Park Brothers, the Linden Steel Company, and Carnezie, Phipps & Co. of Pittsburgh. A considerable quantity of steel has been rejected, as not up to the requirements of the specifications, and sold by the manufacturers for other purposes, but the aggregate of the steel thus rejected is very much less than 3.023 (ons. The statement which has been made that only steel from the Pennsylvania Sieel Company has been accepted is said by the Department to be wholly erroneous, the fact being that steel has begg accepted from every tirm under contract to furnish it.

## Bandall's District Not to Be Disturbed.

HARRISBURG, March 23, - The question of riping out Mr. Randall's Congress district was ilually letermined negatively this evening. The House Com determined negatively this evening. The House Com-mittee on Congressional Apportionment has just decided on the bill, which will be supported by the Republicans in both branches of the Legislature. It leaves Mr. Rand-dell's district in its present shape. This determination was crached after mature deliteration. It was decided that no legislation cound keep Bandali out of Congress, and that it would be better from a party standpoint to have him represent a Democratic rather than a Repub-lican district.

#### Carter Marrison Renominated. CHICAGO, March 23 .- At the Democratic Con-

vention this afternoon Carter II. Harrison was renomi-nated for Mayor by acclamation. Mr. Harrison mady a speech, in which he declared that he had been unjustly abused by the press. He said he had reached an age when he desired to retire from political life, and he would have to decline the nomination shortly after he had left the stage he returned, followed by a crowd of friends and said he would accept the nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-It is learned on good authority that Secretary Manning's successor wil not be appointed before April 1, the date upon which Mr Manning's resignation takes effect. The belief still pro-valls that Assistant Secretary Fairchild will receive the

Secretary Manulny's Successor.

#### A Chip of the Old Block. From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Appropriately bright in appearance and contents is the afternoon edition of The New York Scs. re-cently started. The same system of concise statement of facts, of giving the gist of every current affair, that has always been conspicuous in the elder newspaper, is notable in this juvenile journal. THE EVENING SUN IS sold for one cent a copy, and would be chesp at twice that

#### An Odd Name and a Bad Hand. From the St. Paul Daily Globe.

The brilliant young editor of the Duluth Her-ald, Mills Binnell, is painfully awars of the truth of the maxim that there is something in a name. His chirup naxim that there is something in a name. His chirup nodes short as much like one thing as another. Within the last three weeks it has been printed in the newspa-pers. Melle Bunnell, Miles Bunnell, Wille Bunnell, Mile Burwell, Willie Binnell, Mile Bunnel, Melee Bunriel, Hi is singular that Mr. Bunnell has uver thought of the idea of providing himself with a rubber stamp.

## New York is Happy.

From the Boston Globe. New York ought to be happy now that it can get Tuz Sun to shine in the evening for a cent. Boston's Kelly Bulletin.

## From the Boston Daily Globe.

The great Kelly himself never looked better is his life, and he tells his friends he never entered on a season where he felt he was in better shape to play ball than he does this year. Enough Said.

A Drift a Mile Long and 15 to 26 Feet Deep on the Connectient Western Road.

TRAINS BLOCKED BY SNOW.

HARTFORD, March 23 .- The snow is from sixteen inches to two feet deep in the western part of the State. The Connecticut Western Railroad will get no trains through to-day. There is a drift from Boston Corners to Mount Riga over a mile long and from fifteen to

twenty-five feet deep.

BCRANTON, March 23.—The snow storm yes terday was the severest for ten years on the Pioneer Mountains. Passenger trains on the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Railroad, due here at 9:45 and 11:40 last night, did no arrive until 3:30 this morning. A coal train on the Eric Railroad was wrecked by a snow drift

the Eric Railroad was wrecked by a snow drift at Uniondale. One hundred and fifty telegraph poles were broken between this city and Dover. N. J.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 23.—The severest storm of the winter raged here all day yesterday. The passenger trains are snowbound, and freights have been abandoned. Freight No, 11 and the Mentreal sleeper are stalled at Vergennes, and another freight is stalled at Whiting. Three trains on the Passumpsic Railroad are reported to be fast in the drifts, and two trains and a snow plough on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain road are blockaded at different points on the line.

Easton, Pa., March 23.—Word was received here this afternoon that three Delaware, Lackawanna and Western passenger trains are snowbound on the Pocono Mountains, and that the snow is five feet deep.

#### VICTIMS OF THE RUFFALO FIRE Changes to the List of the Missing-The Condition of the Injured.

BUFFALO, March 23. The work at the ruins of the Richmond Hotel was continued this norning. No more bodies had been found at last accounts. William Thompson of Erie and the previous lists, are safe. This leaves unac counted for J. C. Pratt of Albany, Capt. W. H. Shepard of Cleveland, Henry Perry of Welland, Ont., and Robert S. Boyd of the American Bell Ont., and Robert S. Boyd of the American Bell Telephone Company of Boston, W. H. Cone, an insurance adjuster of Hartford, and W. A. Haven, division superintendent of the Northern Facilic Railroad, are doing well at the Homeopathie Hospital. The condition of Mrs. W. J. Mann was reported somewhat better this morning, and hopes are now entertained that she may recover. The condition of Messrs, Mann, Finch, and Kohn is reported improved. The patients at the general hospital will, it is thought, all recover. It is feared that Mary Nolan, at the Sisters' Hospital, cannot recover, and may not live through the day.

George F. Michael, the New York commercial traveller, is gradually improving. He is badly hurt about the back, legs, and arms, and will not be able to leave the hospital for some time. He is an unmarried man and lived with his mother and sister at 246 West 124th street. New York.

### BURNING ON BOTH SIDES OF TOWN. Fires in Paper Warehouses in Front and

Roundsman Cowan of the City Hall squad while passing through Front street shortly after 80 clock ast night, naw smoke coming out of a third-story win-dow of Atterbury Brothers' big paper warehouse at 235, and 255, and sounded an alarm from the nearest fire box

and 255, and sounded an alarm from the nearest fire box. The firemen who responded to the summons and to the second alarm, which quickly followed, put out the fire actor two hours' hard work, in which they were greatly impeded by the iron shutters which closed up the front of the building.

The loss on stock, which was principally composed of rags, was about \$24,000, and it will cost nearly a quarter as much more to repair the premises. When the same building was on fire two years ago, Fireman Wallace of engine 12 was killed by being knocked from a ladder.

While paper and rags for making paper were burning in Front street, R. G. Bernack's japer bag and paper box factory on the third floor at 164 West street got on fire, and some of the engines in Front street had to hurry across the island to encounter the new enemy. The first hifte soon burned through to the roof, and made a bright blaze, but it was confined to the building in which it originated and put out before it extended to the lower stories of that.

Phillips, Henry & Co., commission merchants occupied

stories of that.

Thillips, Henry & Co., commission merchants, occupied the floors in question, and their loss from water is about \$1,500. Mr. Brenack's loss is, perhaps, three times as much, and that of the Davis baking powder factory in the fourth and fifth stories as much more. Two thousand dollars ought to repair the building, which belongs to the Rhinelander estate.

### His Death at 95 Caused by an Accident.

BRIDGEPORT, March 28.-Capt. Alfred Taylor of Poplar Plains district, in Westport, Conn., aged 95, and the oldest citizen in that town, died on Tuesday. He was the owner of a large farm, and until recently had was the owner of a large farm, and until recently had personally looked after its details. On Tuesday, March 15, one of the collest days of the year, he went to his barn to look after cattle. On his way back a gust of wind struck and threw him down, injuring the bones of one hip. If alf an hour afterward his wife, aged 05, found has he had not the great the lift, him, and had back to be the great to lift, him, and almost unconscious. He died a week afterward. Capt and Mr. Taylor were married on April 23, 1812, and preparations were making to celebrate that rarest of marital events, a diamond wedding. Mr. Taylor was active in the State well will be seventy years ago, and then took the title of Captain, at that time deemed a great honor. He signed, in 1835, the articles of incorporation of the town of Westport, and was senior vestryman of Christ Church.

## Cuban Fillbusters in Florida.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from Deputy Collector Spencer at Tampa, Fia., saying that for weeks gregating at Ybor City, adjoining Tampa, some of whom gregating at Ybor City, adjoining Tampa, some of whom, he says, came from New York, and others from New Orleans and tuba. The men made themselves very offensive to the cigar manufacturers at Ybor City, interfering with the employees and threatening bodily harm to Martinez, Ybor & Co. If they did not pay them a certain sum of money. The manufacturers appealed to the citizens waited on the fillowsters and ordered them to leave the town. All left quietly the next day, except two, who are confined in Jail at Tampa for a murder committed at Ybor City some time previous.

Importation of Foreign Contract Labor WASHINGTON, March 23.-The act to amen the act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, which was appr perform labor in the United States, which was approved Feb. 23, should, according to its provisions, have gone into effect to-day. The acting Secretary of the Treasury, who is charged with the execution of this act, has not yet had an opportunity to prepare the regulations essential to its proper enforcement. They are now, however, in course of preparation, and will be issued in a few days. It is said at the delay is caused by the difficulty experienced in reconciling seemingly inconsistent provisions of the act.

## Walking Of With Too Much Change.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 23.-Edward Ray of Philadelphia was arrested here yesterday for swind ling. His method was to enter a store, purchase son riding article, and give a \$20 bill in payment. Then he would get the clerk or cashier confused by asking for different kinds of change, and in this manner get \$5 or \$10 for much. He swindled a number of merchants and when arrested was in the act of playing the same game at the Wyoming Valley Hotel.

## QUEER WRINKLES.

A Gallant Young Man.

She (gazing upward)-How bright the stars are to night, Mr. Sampson! He (promptly)—They are not brighter, Miss Clara, than—than—Site (softly)—Than what Mr. Sampson?
He—Than they were last night.

## Worse Than Worthless.

Judge (to prisoner)-It's disgraceful. Rastus that there are such men as you to prey upon the community. Did it ever occur to you that you are worse than worthless?

Frisoner (mildly) (mildly)—Ef twozzent fo' sech men as me, yo wuddent be drawin' er big sal'ry ebbery yesh

#### Away from Home. Magistrate (to prisoner)-The officer says h

found you lying in the gutter very much under the influence of Bowery tanglefoot.

Prisoner (contribely)—Your Honor, I plead more culput.

Magistrate—Ten days before you got back to Boston. Must Pay Spot Cash. Uncle Rastus (to apple woman)-Kain yo'

Praiseworthy Precaution.

Chairman (of the Board)—The master me-thanic reports the Deep River bridge unsafe. Directors (without a dissenting voice)—Give it a new coat of paint. The First Course. Hostess (a Boston lady)—Can I send you some of the soap, Mr. Breezy ! Mr. Breezy (from (lmahs)—A very little, ma'am; not over half a dipperful.

## Where to Get Of.

Countryman (to brakeman on elevated train I say, mister, does this train stop at Twenty divestrent Brakeman (touching his capi-No. Senator; you will have to get off at Twenty three street.

## Their Deserved Fate.

Medium—Whom do you wish to see, Madam?' Madam—My hustand He was allers askin' people in this world." Is if het enough for you?" an' now? want to put the same question to him.

#### A Bright Lot. From the Long Branch Neses

THE NEW YORK SUN, the brightest newspaper in all the world, publishes an evening penny edition in addition to its usual daily, weekly, and Sunday issues.

### LYMAN S. WEEKS'S MURDERER.

District Attorney Ridgway Still Confident

Peter J. Inglis, who is suspected of being the murderer of Lyman S. Weeks, was arraigned yesterday in the Court of Sessions, in Brooklyn, to answer to the three indictments found against him on Tuesday, in which he is accused of grand larceny, burglary, and of assault in the first degree, in shooting at Policemen Lowe and Herrschaft. He pleaded not guilty to each indictment, and his lawyer requested that a speedy trial be granted, assuring the Court that his client was the victim of mistaken identity, and could show by a score

of witnesses that he was in Philadelphia perof witnesses that he was in Philadelphia performing with the Margaret Mather troupe on
the night that Mr. Humpf's house was robbed
and the officers shot at by the burglar.

At least a dozen detectives were at work on
the case yesterday under the direction of Superintendent Campbell and District Attorney
kidgway. Certain clues were being followed
up by the detectives in this city, Brooklyn,
Newark, and Philadelphia, and sufficient facts,
it was thought, would be elicited by this morning to prove to the satisfaction of the authorities whether Inglis was the man who shot at
Policemen Lowe and Herrschaft, or whether the
latter were mistaken when they thought they
identified him. Mr. Ridgway said last night:

"It may be that Inglis is an innocent man
and that his close resemblance to the burglar
who robbed Mr. Bumpf's house has got him
into this serious predicament, but it is not yet
safe to conclude that both Lowe and Herrschaft
are mistaken. The detectives are working
with much skill and energy, and I am confident
that if the murderer of Mr. Weeks is not already under arrest his capture will be effected
are not working with an intelligence and activity I have never seen equalled."

She Claimed to be Kittson's Wife, and to Minnie Clark, known also as Sheeny Minnie and Minnie Kittson, the woman who recently sued Commodore Kittson's son in the Suprem Court for a divorce in an attempt to prove that

a disorderly house at 514 Sixth avenue. The

raid was made on Tuesday night by Policeman Samuel Price, who found two colored women, an aged white woman, and the 11-year-old daughter of the woman Clark in the rooms, Mrs. Clark was locked up, and the others were Alra was located up, and discharged.
Price told Justice O'Reilly yesterday that the raid had been made on affidavite sent to Superintendent Murray by people who complained that Mrs. Clark kept a disorderly house. He had no witnesses in court, and Justice O'Reilly held the woman in \$500 bail for examination. Jim Barolay gave bail, and she went home.

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE IMMINENT.

It begins to look as if the strike of the shoemakers in Haman & Son's factory is going to lead to a struggle between the boot and shoe manufacturers and the Knights of Labor, involving nearly as many manufacturers and workmen as the great fight for free shops

not be recognized. It was voted that, in order to protect members of the association from future strikes, every member should give a bond for the faithful performance of his day.

This proposition was put in writing and given to a well-known lawyer, who was instructed to report upon its legality. It will be submitted to a meeting of the manufacturers on Wednesday next for their signatures. The members of the association will be assessed for its support in proportion to the yearly wages they pay out. It is not unlikely that the big shops in the city will be closed next week. By this action about 4,000 workmen and 230 shoe manufacturers will be affected. A manufacturer predicted that the Knights would be defeated in the contest, which he said would be waged earnestly by the employers' association.

-A! Georgia farmer named Britt, living

-The Birmingham, Conn., Electric Light Works were overrun with rats until the superintendent had a happy thought. To wires attached to dynamos be fastened bits of meat and scattered them abo .The recent disastrous explosion of

explode in consequence of shock, but of heat, and the of deer in charge of some of the explosive exposed neglected to observe the thormometer, and the temperature be-coming too high half a dozen men were blown to death. -Butler, N. Y., is proud of its oldest citizen. fr. Miner, who, though 94 years old, is as vigorous and juick as many much younger men, never uses a cane,

diner seemed in remarkably good health. The next day she died of apoplexy. -According to the original copy of the charter of the town of Coldwater, Mich., it was signed by Gov. Stevens on Feb. 29, 1837; and, taking for granted that the date was correct, the Coldwater people prapared to celebrate their semi-centennial. Then it was iscovered that 1837 was not a leap year, that there wa

-A Pittsburgh Silas Wegg, with a wooden the dogs grabbed the wooden leg, upsetting its owner, and yanking it loose made off down the street with it.

-As a railroad train rounded a curve near Bristol, Conn., the other morning, the engineer saw a large black Newfoundland dog standing by the side of the track. He waited until the engine was within a few yards of him, and then deliberately stepped upon the track, and, trembling all over, with tail between his legs, head turned away, waited for the death stroke-from the pilot. The engineer says that if ever any one committed

suicide, that dog did. -Two young Northern men, one of them. it is said, a member of a wealthy family of this city, had their photographs taken in a barroom in Thomasville, Ga., as they were taking a drink. The photographer made extra copies and displayed them for sale. One of the young men heard of this, went to the photographer' gallery, got possession of the negative, and broke it. The photographer had him arrested and tried for malicious

nischief, and he was convicted and fined. -It is said that wrinkles are due to the gradual wearing away of the flesh underneath the skin, because it has too little or the wrong kind of exercise, Wrinkles of the face usually take a downward course, due to washing and wiping the face; therefore, wash and wipe upward. To fill out checks that are growing hollow this is recommended: Take a piece of soft leather -kid or chamois skin will do-and put the end of it be tween the teeth; then chew gently upon it for several minutes, taking care not to raise the teeth from the r. This exercise, it is claimed will restore to youth

ful plumpuess the most hollow check. -Two weeks ago Johnny Murphy, a lad of Vincennes, Ind., disappeared, and no trace of him could be found. Uncle Joe Roseman thought that the boy was drowned and visited the Wabash daily. On Satur-day night he dreamed that he stood by the river and saw a ripple that marked where the body lay. The dream troubled him, and he went to that spot on the mank of the river where he had stood in his dream, and stre enough there was the ripple in the shallow stream. He called a boatman to row him out, and reaching below the water grasped something, and told the man to row to shore. He had grasped the foot of the drowned boy. This is said to be the fifth body mysteriously miss-ing that Uncle Joe has located.

-Hiram Bowman of Winchester, Ohio, thought that his woodpile was diminishing too fast. So he took five sticks of wood, bored holes in them, loaded each with a big charge of powder, and plugged the holes each with a big charge of powder, and plugged the holes tightly. Then he replaced them on the woodpile, locked the wood shed, and awaited developments. They came. As the family of Cary Peters, a colored neighbor of Mr. Bowman, was eating breakfast a tremendous explosion took place. A large cooking stove in the kitchen was blown to atoms, and pots, skillets, and stove lids flow in every direction. Lizzie, the eight-year-old child of Peters, was struck by a piece of the stove and knocked down and received a terrible gash across her forehead. down and received a terrible gash across her forehead.
The carpet took fire from the hot ashes thrown from the stove, but was extinguished before any serious damage was done. Paters threatens to sue Mr. Bowman for

of witnesses that he was in Philadelphia per-

### MINNIE CLARK ARRESTED.

she had been married to him, was held in \$500 bail in Jefferson Market vesterday for keeping

The Shoe Manufacturers Combine to Fight the Knights of Labor.

now going on in Massachusetts. The shoe manufac-turers had a secret meeting in Church street on Tuesday afternoon, of which Mr. George Silver was Chairman. The meeting discussed the Hanan strike. Mr. Arthur proposed that all the shops should be made free, and that District Assembly 91 of the Knights of Labor should not be recognized. It was voted that, in order to protect

predicted that the anights would be waged earnessily by the employers' association.

One of the leading strikers said that the Knights would be prepared to give the association a resistance that would assonish it. He said Hanan 2 Son's shop had never been as well organized as other shops, and that he men generally were resolved to keep up their connection with the Knights. The striker said that a boy-cott would be declared on Hanan 2 Son's goods if they refused to settle with their men.

The strikers say they were reënforced by a force of thirty girls yesterday. Mr. Hanan said that about half that number had stopped working. The strikers reported that a stitcher from Hanan's factory got work at Cramer's in Duane street, but when Mr. Cramer learned that he was a striker he discharged him. Mr. Cramer was notlined that his force of eighty men would go out if the stitcher was not taken back. Mr. Cramer learned from Mr. Hanan that the stitcher was a first-class hand and took him back.

near Canton, Ga., has discovered on a parcel of land which he recently sold to a Philadelphia man a vein of garnet. The stone is of excellent color and almost entirely free from other mineral substances.

melinite at Belfort is explained thus: Melinite does not

and reads the newspapers without spectacles. On the 15th of January last he and his wife celebrated the seventy-first anniversary of their marriage, and Mrs.

leg, saw two dogs righting over a bone, and, attempting to play peacemaker, he balanced himself on his peg and kicked the hone with his sound foot. Wherev It required several citizens to restore the leg and the quilibrium of the peacemaker